

Contents

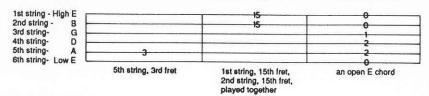
- Introduction by Wolf Marshall
- 13 ... And Justice for All
 - 6 Blackened
- 88 Dyers Eve
- 28 Eye of the Beholder
- **67** The Frayed Ends of Sanity
- **55** Harvester of Sorrow
- **36** One
- 49 The Shortest Straw
- 78 To Live Is To Die





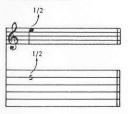
TABLATURE EXPLANATION

TABLATURE: A six-line staff that graphically represents the guitar fingerboard, with the top line indicating the highest sounding string (high E). By placing a number on the appropriate line, the string and fret of any note can be indicated. The number 0 represents an open string.



Definitions for Special Guitar Notation

BEND: Strike the note and bend up ½ step (one fret).



BEND: Strike the note and bend up a whole step (two frets).



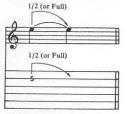
BEND AND RELEASE: Strike the note and bend up ½ (or whole) step, then release the bend back to the original note. All three notes are tied, only the first note is struck.



PRE-BEND: Bend the note up 1/2 (or whole) step, then strike it.



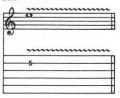
PRE-BEND AND RELEASE: Bend the note up ½ (or whole) step. Strike it and release the bend back to the original note.



UNISON BEND: Strike the two notes simultaneously and bend the lower note up to the pitch of the higher.



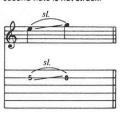
VIBRATO: The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing the note with the left hand or tremolo bar.



WIDE OR EXAGGERATED
VIBRATO: The pitch is varied to a
greater degree by vibrating with the
left hand or tremolo bar.



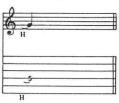
SLIDE: Strike the first note and then slide the same left-hand finger up or down to the second note. The second note is not struck.



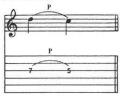
SLIDE: Same as above, except the second note is struck.



HAMMER-ON: Strike the first (lower) note, then sound the higher note with another finger by fretting it without picking.



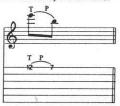
PULL-OFF: Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded. Strike the first note and without picking, pull the finger off to sound the second (lower) note.



TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the note indicated and the small note shown in parentheses by hammering on and pulling off.



TAPPING: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the right-hand index or middle finger and pull off to the note fretted by the left hand.



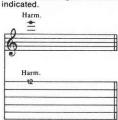
PICK SLIDE: The edge of the pick is rubbed down the length of the string producing a scratchy sound.



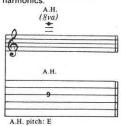
TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible



NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the left hand lightly touches the string over the fret indicated.



ARTIFICIAL HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by adding the edge of the thumb or the tip of the index finger of the right hand to the normal pick attack. High volume or distortion will allow for a greater variety of harmonics.



TREMOLO BAR: The pitch note or chord is dropped a number of steps then retur original pitch.



PALM MUTING: The note i muted by the right hand lig touching the string(s) just i bridge.



MUFFLED STRINGS: A per sound is produced by layinhand across the strings witl depressing them and strikir with the right hand.



RHYTHM SLASHES: Strum in rhythm indicated. Use ch voicings found in the finger diagrams at the top of the fi of the transcription.



RHYTHM SLASHES (SINGL NOTES): Single notes can b indicated in rhythm slashes. circled number above the nc indicates which string to pla successive notes are played same string, only the fret nu are given.



INTRODUCTION



In 1988, the leading heavy metal band of the burgeoning thrash scene is unquestionably Metallica. Having taken metal into its next evolutionary epoch with 1986's *Master of Puppets*, their 1988 release ... *And Justice for All* represents the most ambitious, complex and powerful work in the genre to date.

Metallica is notorious for creating some of the heaviest riffs found in metal music. The timbral sound of their riffs, like the nature of the melodies they choose, is unmistakable. Thundering power chords (made to sound even thicker by multi-track layering), galloping palm-mute bass notes and vicious rhythmic accents played ensemble are obvious aspects of Metallica's bone crunching delivery and are heard throughout ... And Justice for All. The tonal relationships contained in a majority of their riffs ("Blackened": Rhy. Figs. 1 and 3; "...And Justice for All": Verse riff; "Eye of the Beholder": Intro riff and 12/8 figure; "Shortest Straw": Rhy. Figs. 1 and 2; "Harvester of Sorrow": Rhy. Fig. 1) are striking and unusual. Frequently, the dissonance of a tritone (b5 or #4; in E: Bb or A#) is exploited for its expressive and emotional value. Since its early inception in pieces like "Black Sabbath" (Black Sabbath), it has appeared in countless forms becoming a staple in heavy metal. Artists as diverse as Gary Moore ("Law of the Jungle"), Randy Rhoads ("Over the Mountain") and Anthrax ("A Skeleton in the Closet") have employed this characteristic dissonance into their repertoire. Metallica seems to have taken the tension-building effect of dissonance to new extremes in ... And Justice for All in the application of the three most dissonant intervals possible in tonal music: the tritone, the minor 2nd and the major 7th (in E: Bb or A#, Fb, and D# or Eb). Note how often these interval relationships appear as either chord structures over an E (tonic) pedal or within a riff melody. In view of the evocative and poignant lyrics, the use of these dissonances is not affected but actually appropriate.

The music on ...And Justice for Allis distinguished by its complexity. Tempo, mood, feel and textural changes abound in every track. There are radical fluctuations between half-time and double-time rhythms ("Blackened," "Dyers Eve," "The Frayed Ends of Sanity"), sections of extreme contrast in mood and tone juxtaposed within the same composition ("One," "Harvester of Sorrow") and remarkable orchestral use of varied instrumental textures and layering ("...And Justice for All," "To Live Is To Die"). With regard to rhythm, Metallica's riffs are often accommodated by extra bars of 2/4, 3/4, 5/4 or 6/4 to form interesting units of time span and some riffs ("Dyers Eve" Intro in 4/4 + 3/4 or "...And Justice for All" Outro in 6/4) are built specifically to function in unusual meter.

Concerning guitar orchestration in relation to form, Metallica displays a well-developed sense of balance, proportion and development. "To Live Is To Die" is a perfect example. Beginning with an acoustic guitar section in which a mezzo-piano quasi-Renaissance consort quality prevails (Rhy. Fig. 1), it builds to a loud distortion-laden groove of power chords and chunky muting (Rhy. Fig. 2). Rhy. Fig. 3 is comprised of the palm-mute figure which gallops through power chords essentially derived from F# Phrygian (F# G A B C# D E). A Spanish moorish melody in octaves is introduced over the repetition of Rhy. Fig. 2. The first theme (over Rhy. Fig. 2) is essentially a chord outlining of the background F#5, G5 and A5 (again the F# Phrygian mode). The guitar solo which follows includes Randy Rhoads-ish toggle-switch flicking (1st bar), F# minor pentatonic (F# A B C# E) ideas (including single-note blues-flavored runs and double-stop bends, bars 2-17), bi-dextral tap-on arpeggios which spell out F# minor and G major (bars 19-21: over Rhy. Fig. 3) and a climax of tremolo picking in ascending scale form (bar 22: F# Locrian mode: F# G A B C D E). A brief recap

of the first theme leads to an interesting transition section in which the theme is played in 3/4 time, and then it sets up the second theme in A minor (3/4 time). This theme is stated by one guitar for eight bars and then harmonized in diatonic 3rds for the second eight bars.

A timbral and dynamic contrast of a clean-tone chordal part (Rhy. Fig. 4) recalls the opening mood but is now played on electric guitar—a clear piece of reorchestration. Again, this time after thirty-two measures, a solo guitar enters building towards a harmony guitar recap of the second theme, played first in A minor and then continued through the modulation to B minor. The ensuing recited lyrics (over Rhy. Fig. 2) form an eight-bar section which is the only vocal portion of this piece. The coda includes a recap of the octave Spanish melody (from the intro) as well as both the first theme and Rhy. Fig. 2. The segue into "Dyers Eve" is a return of the opening acoustic texture acting as an instrumental bridge. This type of complexity is rare in the metal genre and is a telling example of why Metallica must be seen as an important band in the course of rock music. The composing, arranging and orchestrating concepts which are familiar trademarks of their unique style are influencing the evolution of modern rock much as Led Zeppelin and Van Halen did in the 1960's and 1970's.

A word about Kirk Hammett: as a guitarist, he is a blend of the traditional and the ultra-modern: gutsy and earthy on one hand, hi-tech and bizarre on the other. His lines borrow equally from Chuck Berry, Jimi Hendrix, Michael Schenker (note the use of blues-based double stops and pentatonic blues scale melodies in his solos) as well as more sophisticated Eurometal influences like Uli Roth, Randy Rhoads and Ritchie Blackmore and the new "space rock" idiom represented by Steve Vai and Joe Satriani. Interestingly, Hammett was a pupil of Satriani's and has obviously incorporated the theory and exotic scale/mode principles which are hallmarks of Joe's approach. As a case in point, consider the solo in "Shortest Straw." Note the diversity of techniques and stylistic devices at work: artificial harmonics bent with the trem. bar (bars 1 and 2), scalar sequences (E Dorian: bars 4-6) and open harmonics (bars 7 and 8), blues ideas (bars 9-12), pinch harmonics a la Billy Gibbons (bars 13-15) contrasted with florid Eurometal scale sequences a la Uli Roth (bars 17-23), chromaticism (bars 25-27), jazz-inspired tritone arpeggios-reminiscent of a bebopish sax phrase—of juxtaposed E minor and Bb major triads (bars 29-31) and chordal outlining of triad arpeggios (a la Randy Rhoads in "Mr. Crowley") on F# major, G major, E major and A major which form a neoclassic modulating sequence (bars 33-40) as a climax. The closing bars of the solo are, contrastingly, song-like—arranged in simple singable phrases employing elements of contour, rhythmic imitation and melodic sequence. Also on ... And Justice for All: notice the incorporation of the Phrygian-Dominant scale in the guitar solo of "Eye of the Beholder" (bars 3-8: F# G A# B C# D E). This is also a favorite scale source for Joe Satriani ("Surfing with the Alien": Guitar solo, for example).

Metallica—Hammett, Hetfield, Ulrich and Newsted—have amended the constitution of heavy metal; "rad"-ified not by parliamentary procedure but by the voice of the people...And to the young public for which they stand, one generation, into rock, indivisible, with volume ...And Justice for All.

- Wolf Marshall



BLACKENED

Words and Music by James Hetfield, Lars Ulrich and Jason Newsted















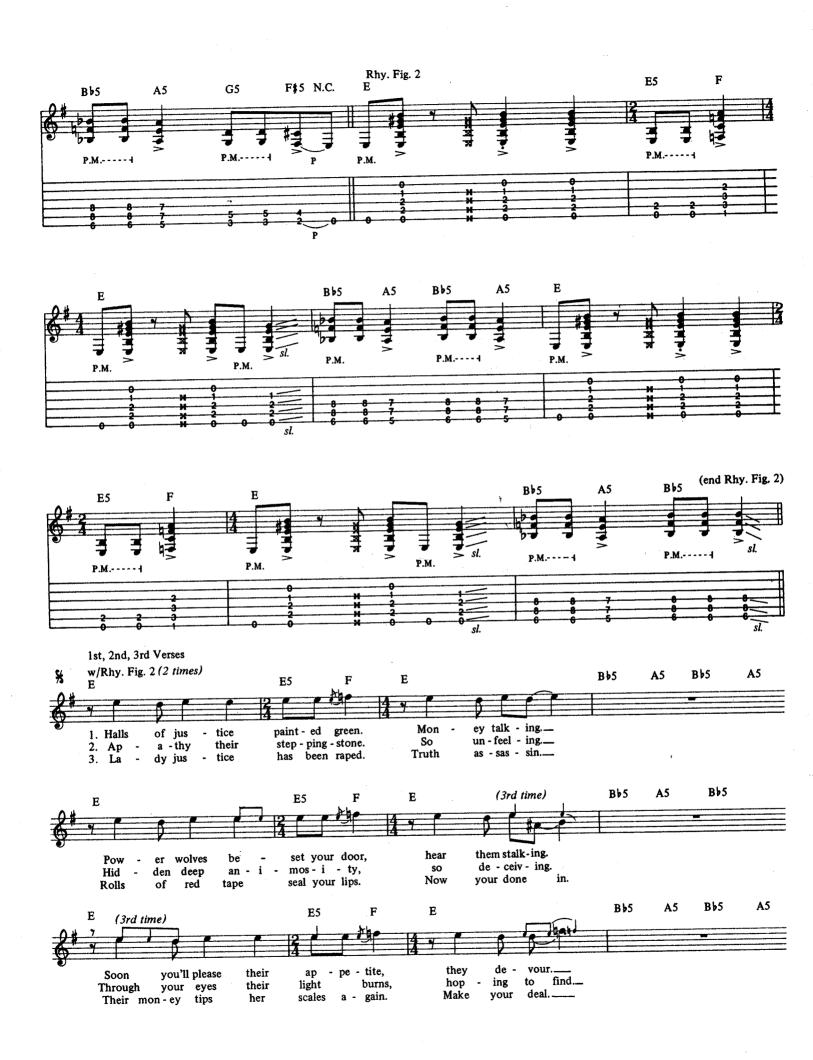
... AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

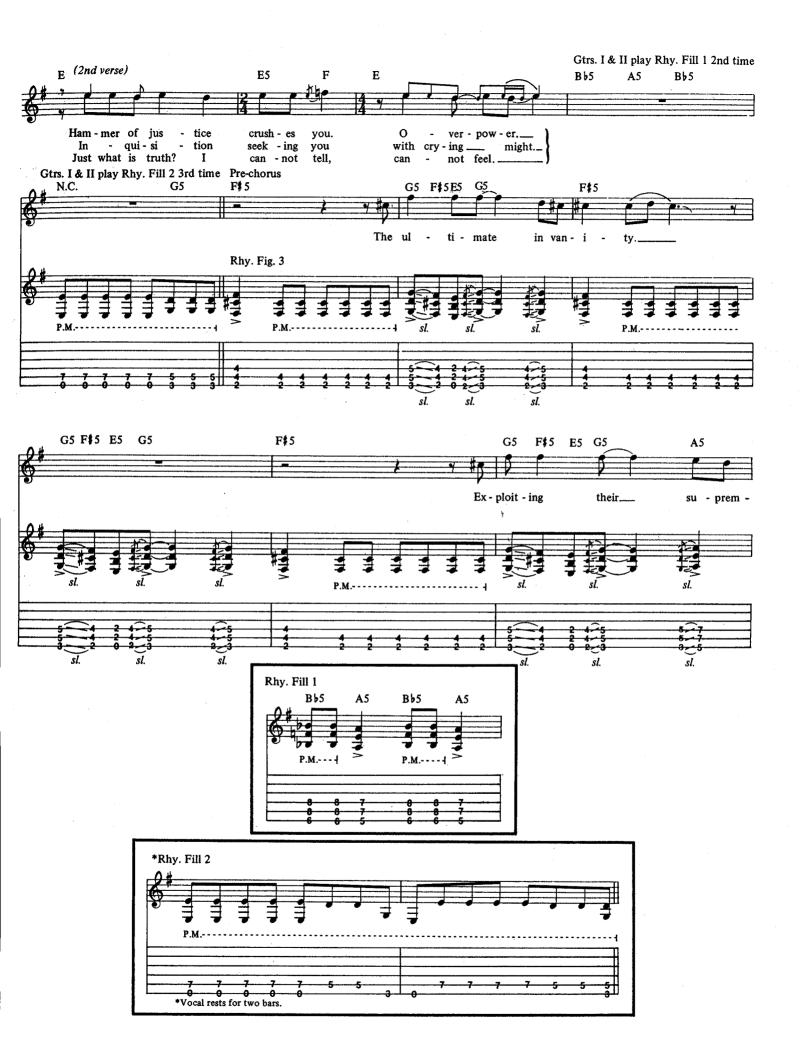
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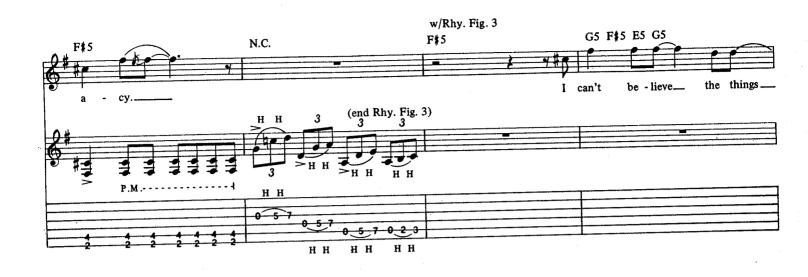




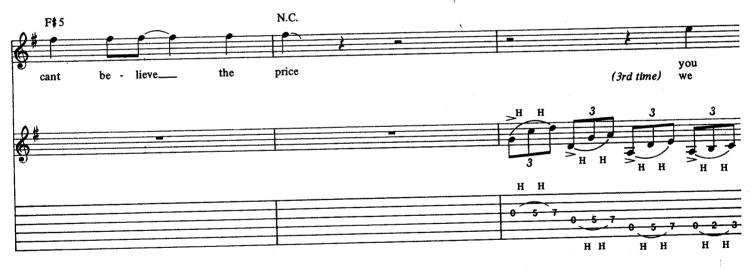
















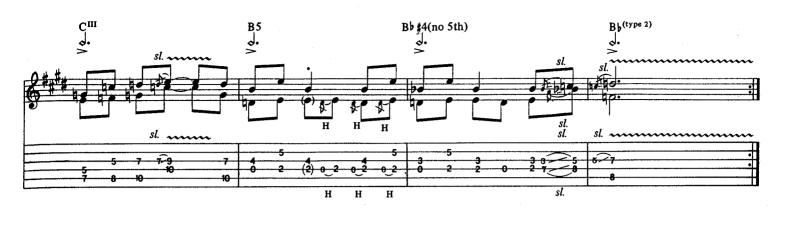


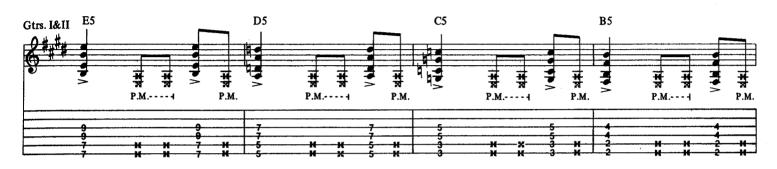


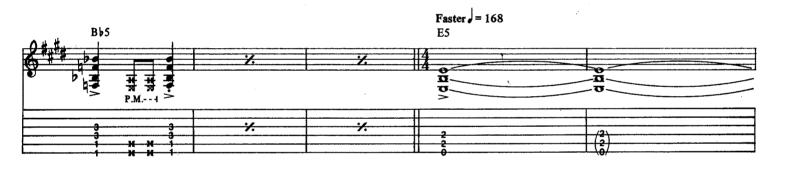


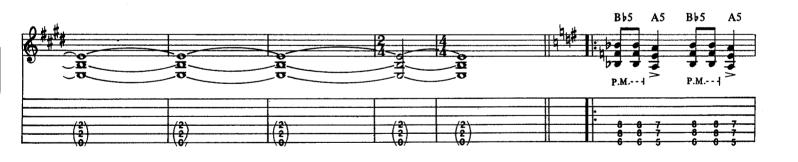


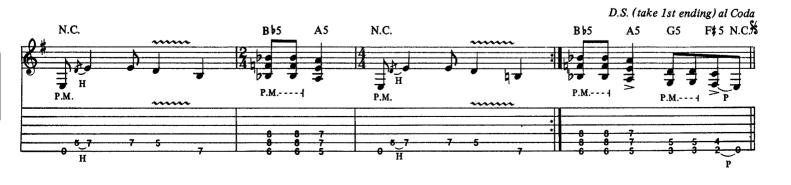












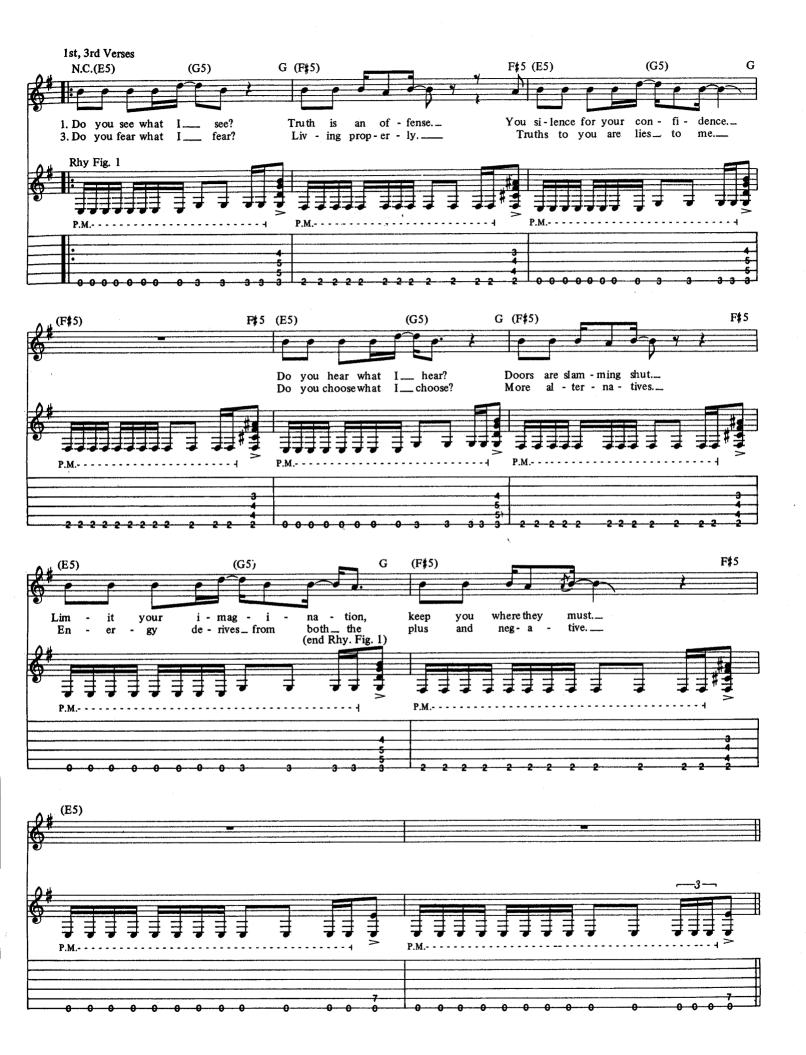




EYE OF THE BEHOLDER

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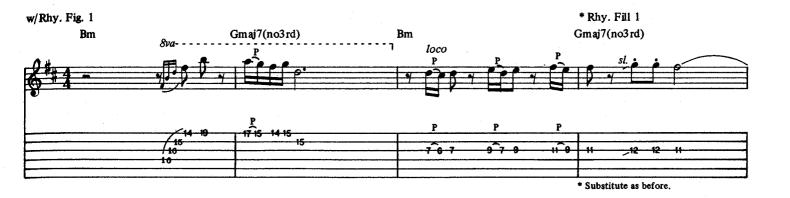


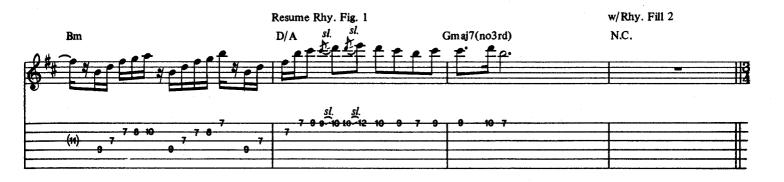


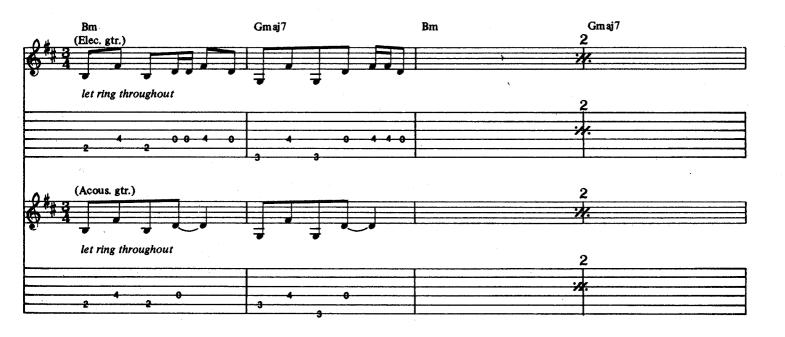
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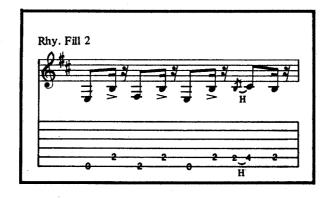
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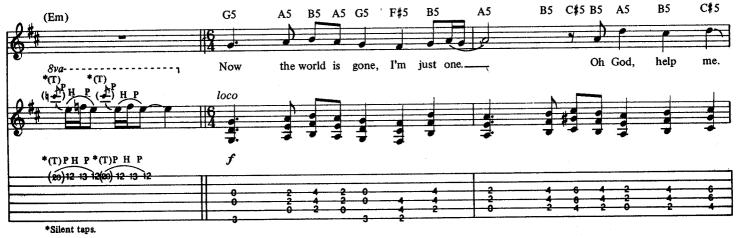


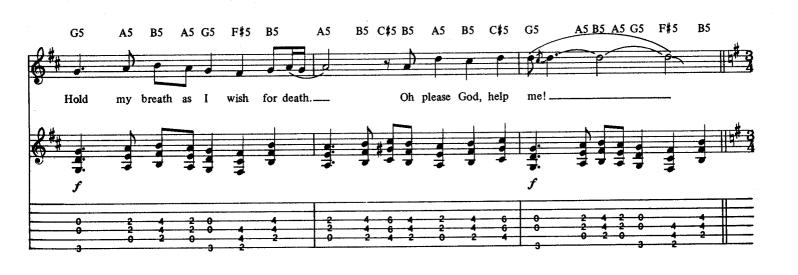


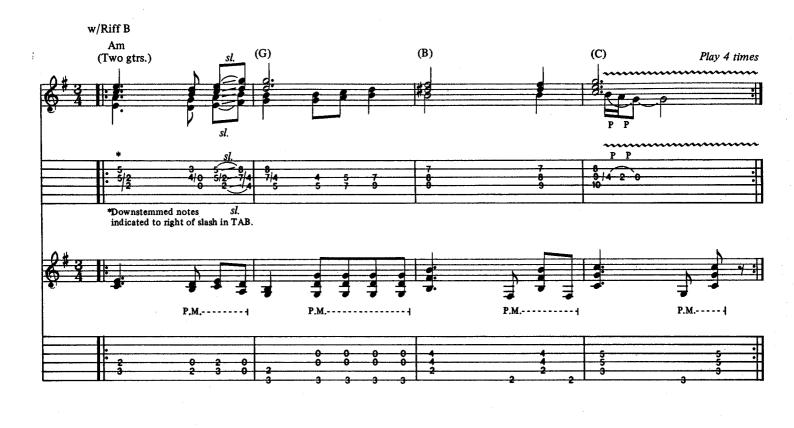


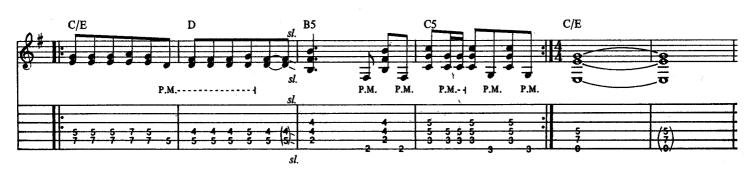


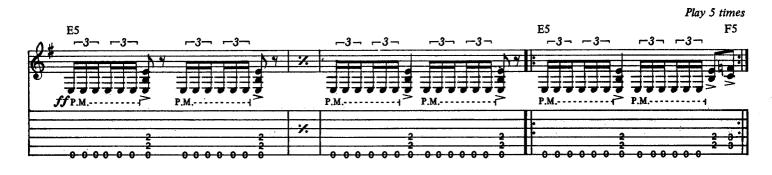


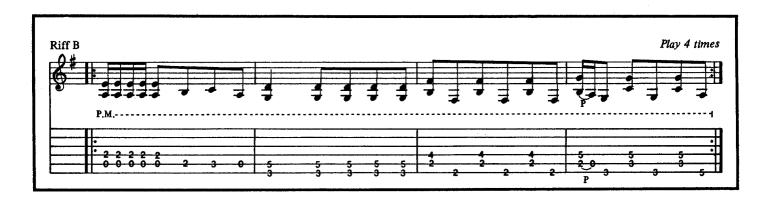




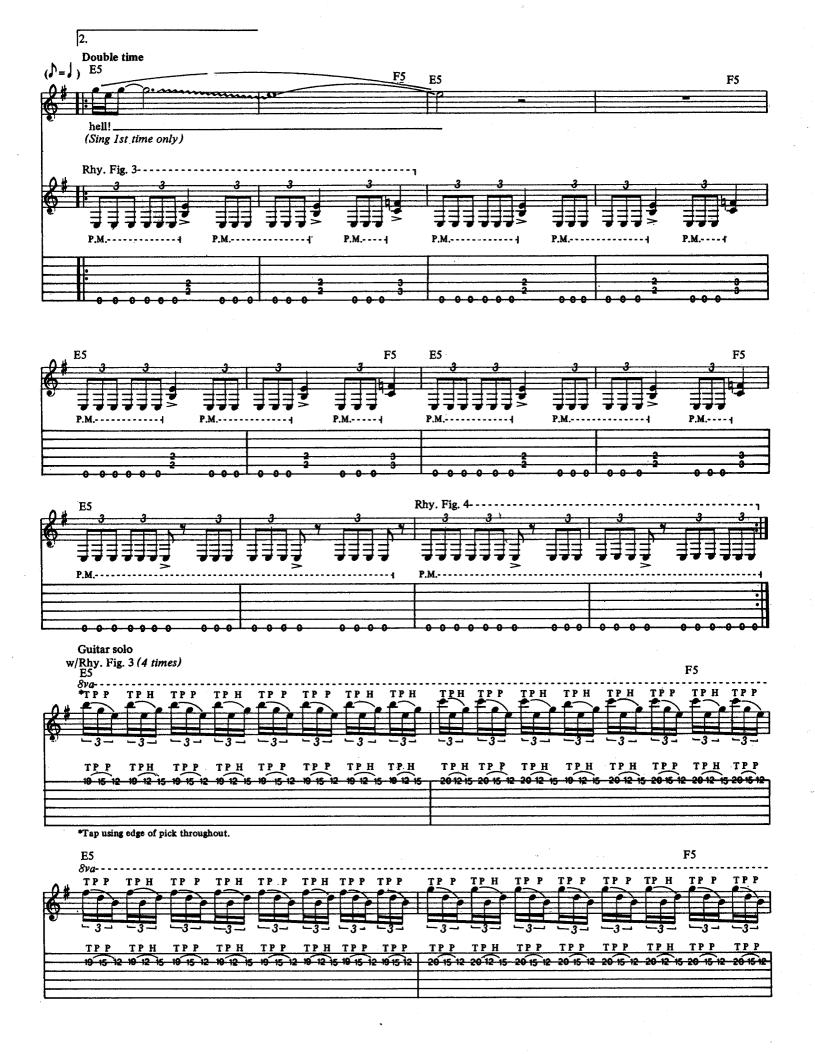




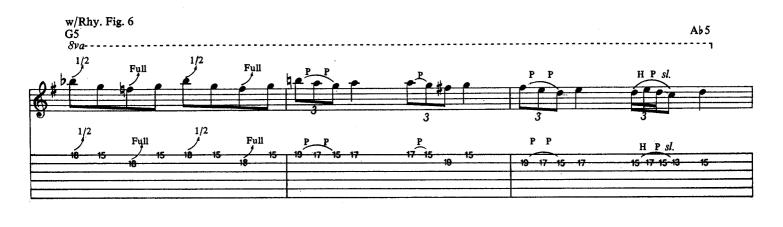


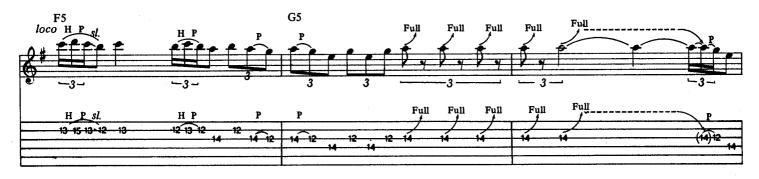


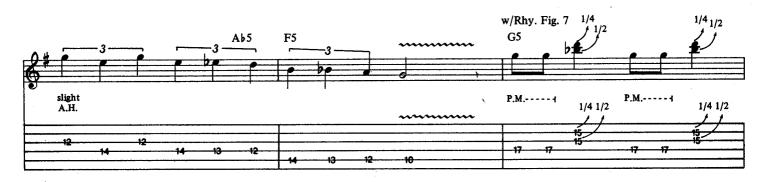




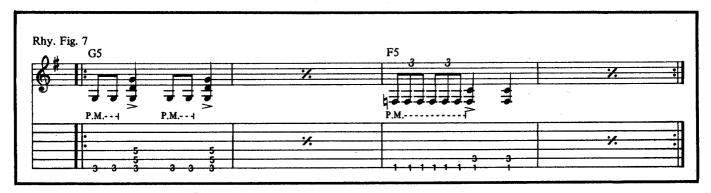


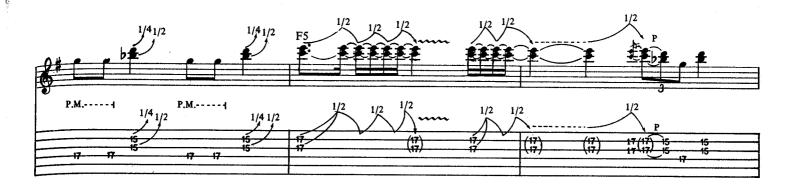


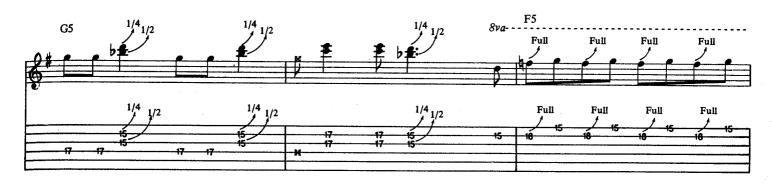


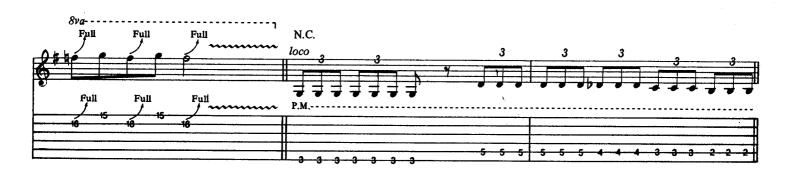


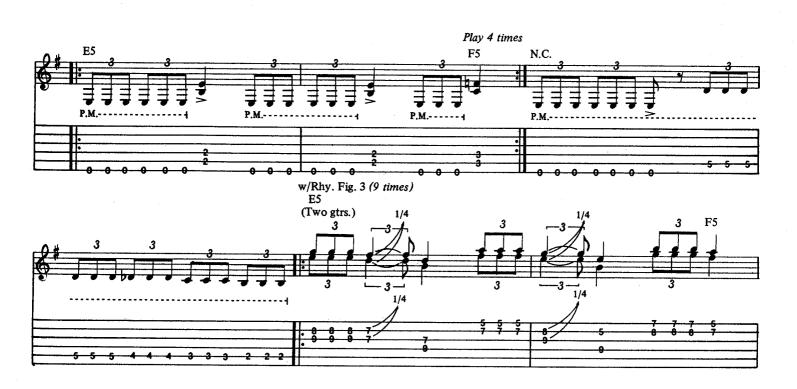














THE SHORTEST STRAW

Words and Music by James Hetfield and Lars Ulrich













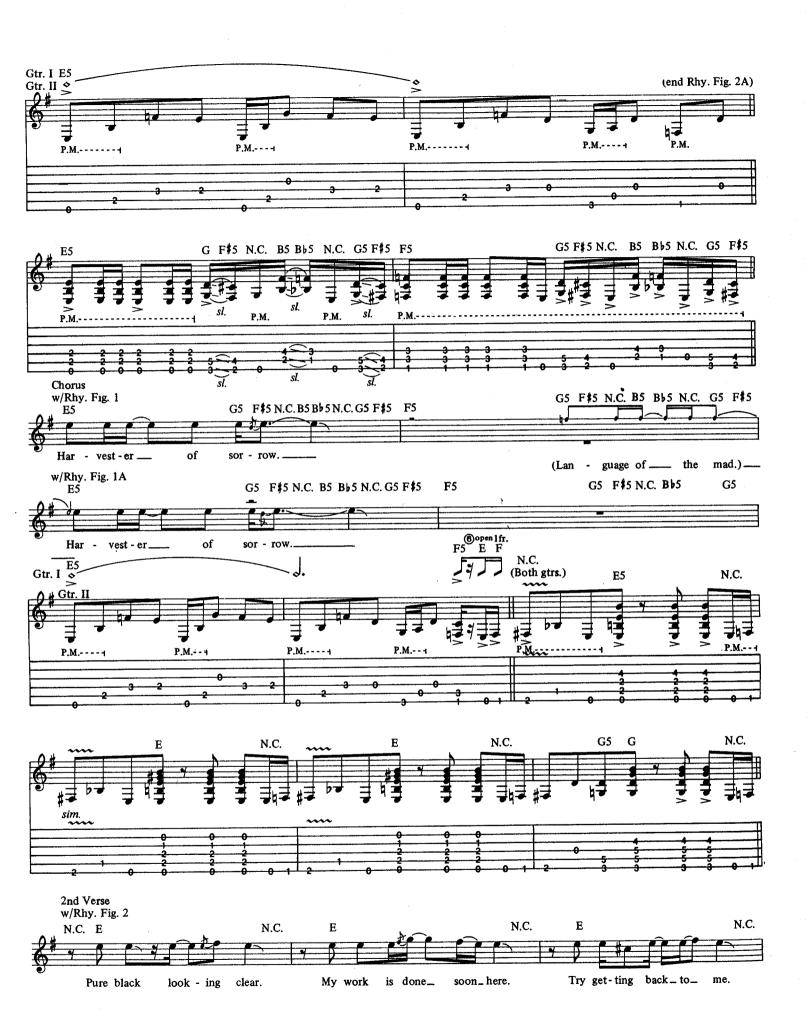
HARVESTER OF SORROW

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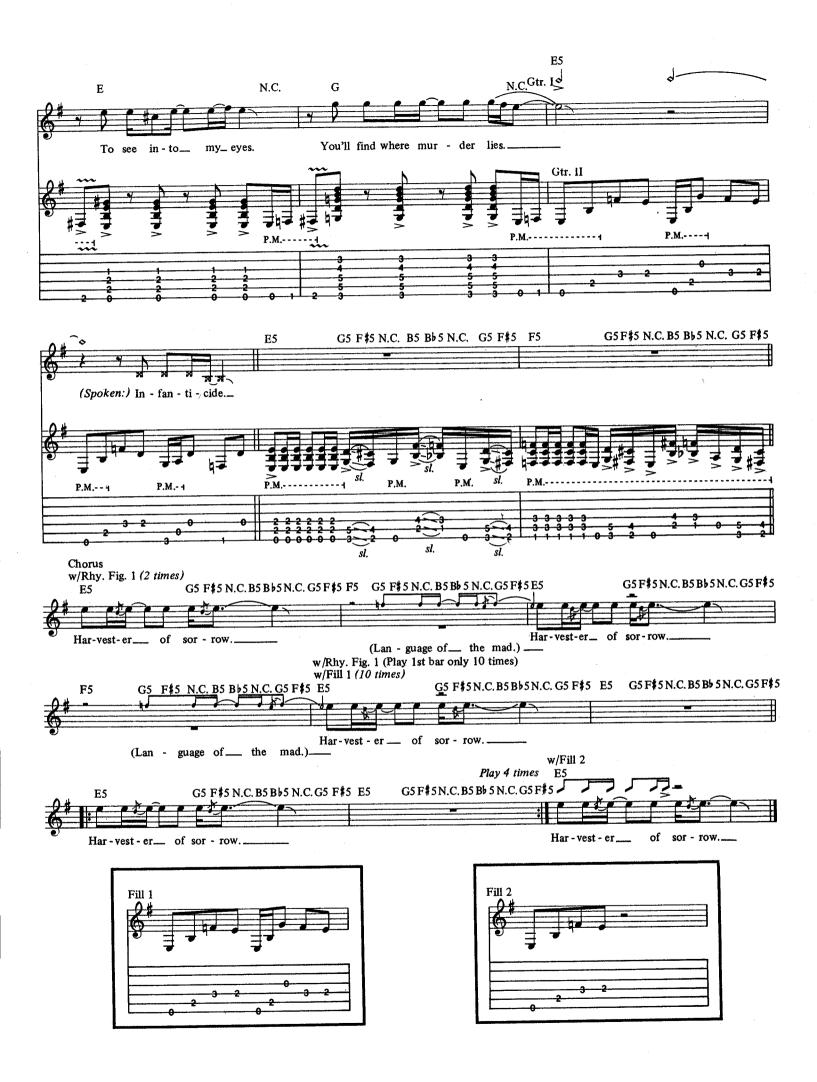




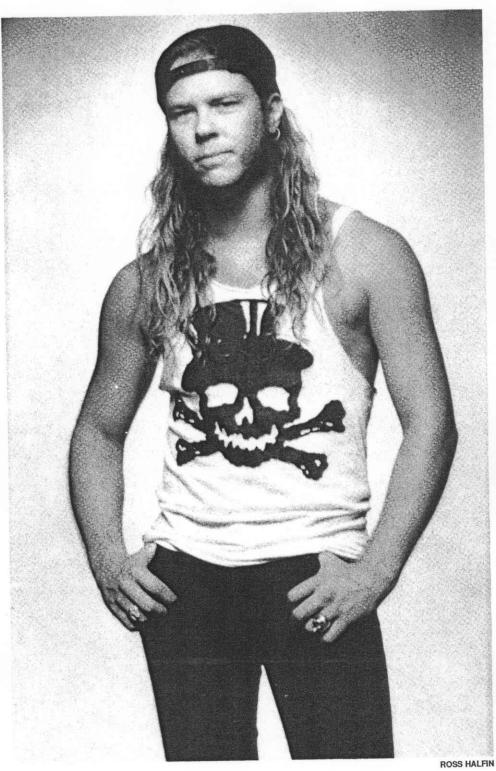








JAMES HETFIELD

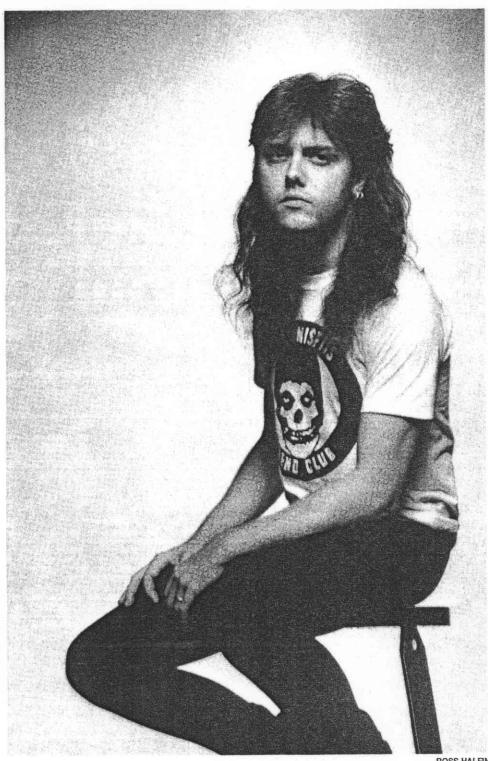


KIRK HAMMETT



ROSS HALFIN

LARS ULRICH



ROSS HALFIN





ROSS HALFIN

THE FRAYED ENDS OF SANITY

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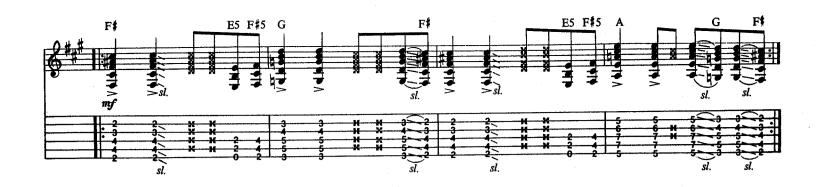




TO LIVE IS TO DIE

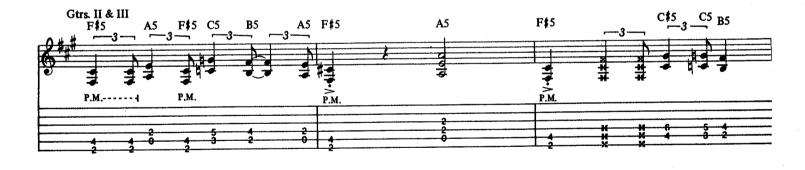
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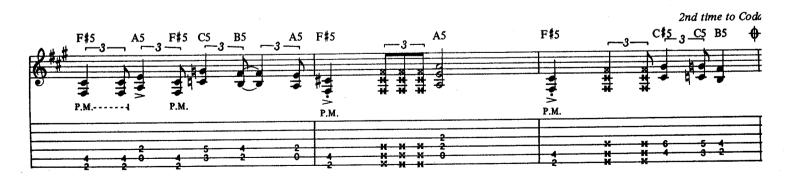


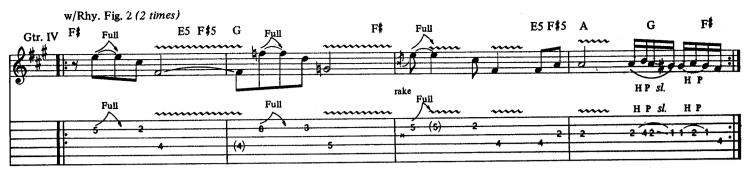






















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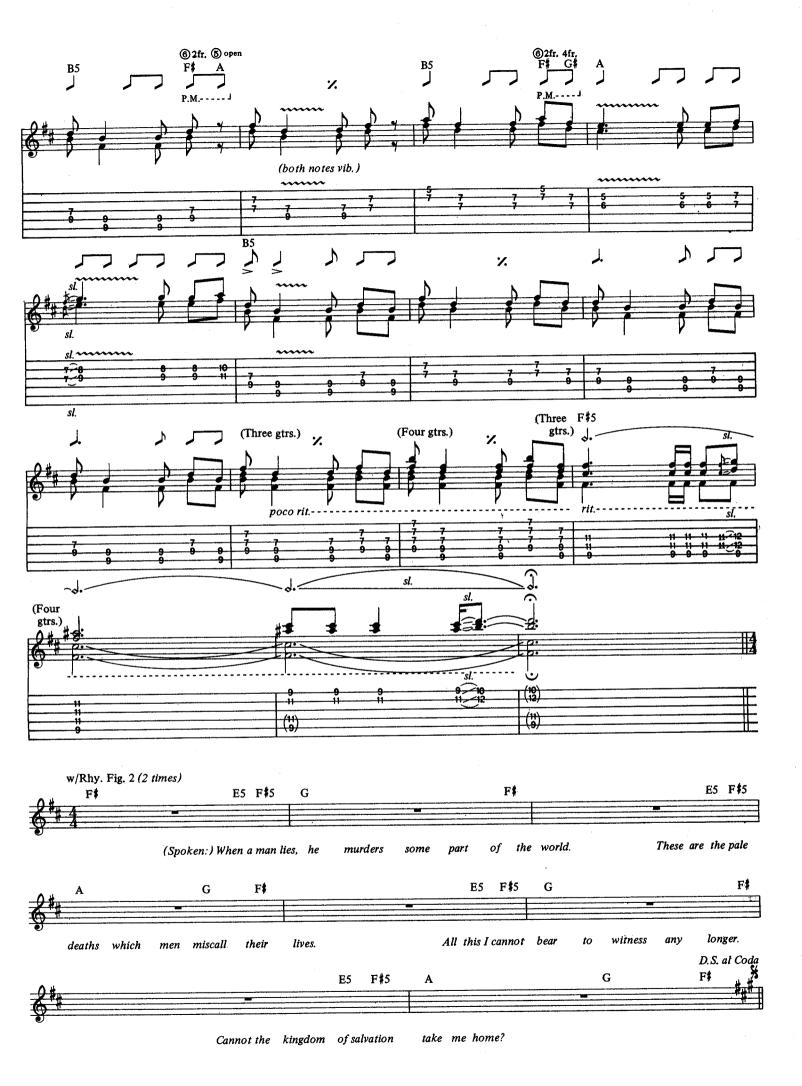
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DYERS EVE

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